

**Record of Environmental Consideration (REC)**

**From:** DPW, Environmental Division

**Project title:** FOB Miami

1. **Project Description:** This project will establish a Forward Operating Base (FOB). The FOB site will consist of four sleep tents, one mess tent, two Tactical Operations Center (TOC) tents, sixty latrines, seven wash stations, five light sets with generators, two refrigerated vans, the site will also incorporate an aviation eliment from the Red Pass and El Grazio sites.

The purpose of this project is to provide a staging area for urban operations training at El Grazio. This project is needed because the troops need to participate in as realistic training as possible. This is accomplished by provided adequate staging areas for a more complete training exercise. The project also meets the requirements of the Department of the Army for the National Training Center, Fort Irwin to support Mission Rehearsal Exercise (MRE/MRX) CTC rotations.

Aircraft parking and taxiways and a FARP and holding area will also be included. The Aircraft parking will be areas 100'W by 800'L consisting of concrete pads surround by gravel. Each area will have 10 concrete pads that are 50'W by 50'L by 6''T. The taxiways will surround the parking areas. They will be 120'W by 800'L and completely gravel. The holding area will be 300'W by 180'L and the FARP will be 300'W by 1000'L. The two areas combined will have 8 concrete pads 50'W by 30'L by 6''T and 1 pad that is 25'W by 40'L by 6''T, all the pads will be surrounded by gravel.

2. **Location:** The location of FOB Miami is North of Red Pass Lake. FOB Miami's center mass is located at grid 558447 3905598.
3. **Mission Effects:** The mission of the NTC and Fort Irwin is to "Provide tough realistic combined arms and joint training focused at the battalion task force and brigade level, to assist commanders in training the soldiers, leaders, and units of America's army for success on the modern battlefield. Provide feedback to improve the force. Take care of soldiers, civilians and family members." This project supports the mission by improving the realistic nature of training at Fort Irwin.
4. **Environmental Effects:** This project will require a sweep by the Explosive Ordnance Division. Possible grading of up to 2 km by 2 km area. A berm up to 8 ft in height and potential digging of up to 36 inches is possible. The construction emissions are *de minimus* to emissions created by training.

This project takes place entirely within the training area, on unpaved surfaces that provide very little value as sensitive wildlife habitat, do not support large amounts of vegetation, and do not contain cultural sites. The area was surveyed on

November 10, 2004 and cleared by natural and cultural resources personnel. There are no threatened or endangered species in the immediate area and no cultural/archeological resources were found. Due to the sites proximity to other disturbed areas an encounter with a desert tortoise is unlikely, however if an encounter occurs the personnel on site are to follow post regulations for reporting the occurrence.

**Biological Resources:** The FOB will be located in an area that is heavily impacted by training. The site is located within Creosote bush scrub. The Natural Resource personnel surveyed the project area on November 10, 2004 and found no threatened or endangered species.

**Cultural Resources:** The site is located in the Red Pass Lake area, a survey was conducted in November and December 2004 and no significant resources were found. However, if any cultural or historic resources are encountered during the construction project, work will stop and the cultural division contacted to re-evaluate the project area.

**Site Disturbance:** The area is highly disturbed, and construction of FOB Seattle will not significantly impact the environment.

**Hazardous Materials:** There be no hazardous materials used at these locations. If hazardous materials are observed at any time, the environmental division shall be contacted immediately.

**Noise:** There will be a short-term, slight increase in noise during construction. As the construction area is remote and Fort Irwin is a training base, the noise impact is considered insignificant.

**Air Quality:** There will be a short-term increase in PM-10 during construction. Water trucks may be used to suppress dust generated by the project.

**Water Usage:** Water trucks may be used to provide dust abatement. This project is not expected to impact water usage.

**Gas and Electricity:** Generators will be used to power the facility. There will not be a demand on utilities at Fort Irwin.

**Traffic:** There will be a slight increase in traffic to and from the site during construction. This is a short-term insignificant impact.

5. **Anticipated date and/or duration of proposed action:** December 2004 – January 2005.
6. **Screening Criteria for Using a Categorical Exclusion:** This Categorical Exclusion/Record of Environmental Consideration meets the screening criteria as required in 32 CFR 651.29 (a). The action has not been segmented. No exceptional circumstances exist as defined under section (b) of 32 CFR 651.29.

One (or more) CX encompasses the proposed action. There will be no cumulative effects on the environment as a result of this action. This action is not a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. There are no threatened or endangered species (or critical habitat), significant archaeological resources, National Registered or National Register eligible historical sites, or other statutorily protected resources.

7. **Reason for using record of environmental consideration (choose one):**

- a. Is covered in an existing \_\_EA\_\_EIS entitled and dated: \_\_\_\_\_

The EA/EIS may be viewed at: \_\_\_\_\_

- b. Is categorically excluded under the provisions of CX **C-1** 32 CFR 651 (March 29,2002), Subpart D, (and no extraordinary circumstances exist as defined in paragraph 4-3), because:

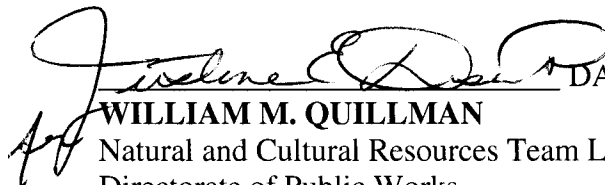
*The proposed construction project does not disturb more than 5.0 cumulative acres of new surface.*

Prepared by:

  
**RYAN P. LONG**  
NEPA Coordinator  
Directorate of Public Works

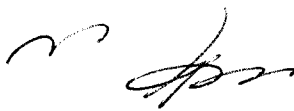
DATE: 9/15/2005

Reviewed by:

  
**WILLIAM M. QUILLMAN**  
Natural and Cultural Resources Team Lead  
Directorate of Public Works

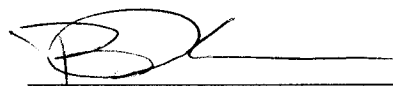
DATE: 9/15/05

Staff Concurrence:

  
**MUHAMMAD A. BARI**  
Chief, Environmental Division  
Directorate of Public Works

DATE: 9/15/05

Approving Officer:

  
**PAUL D. CRAMER**  
LTC, EN  
Director of Public Works

DATE: 16 Sept 05



30

39

38

37

06

05

04

Tower

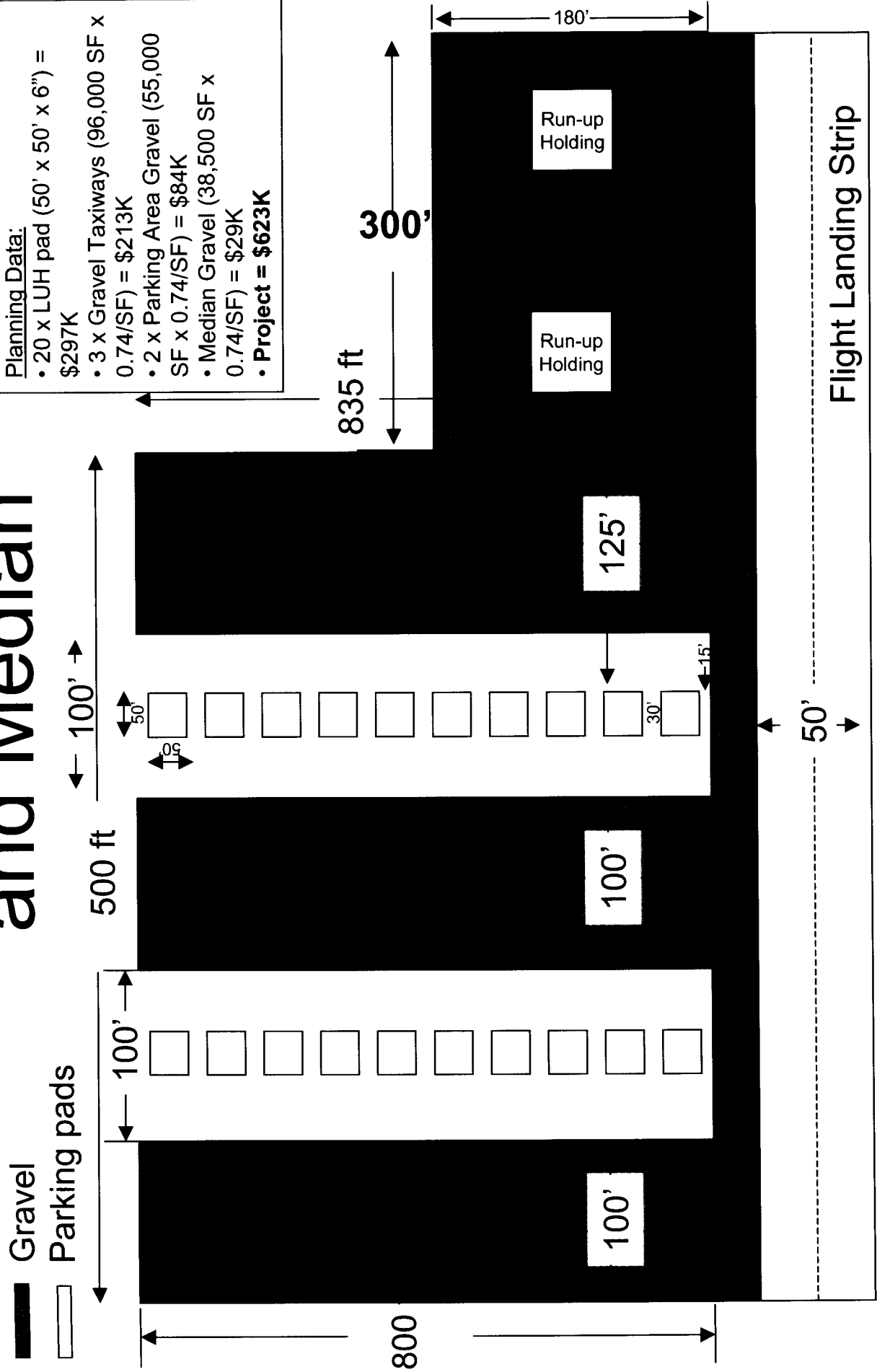
FARP

3 x Aircraft Parking  
(100'W x 800'L)

4 x Aircraft Taxiways  
(120'W x 800'L)

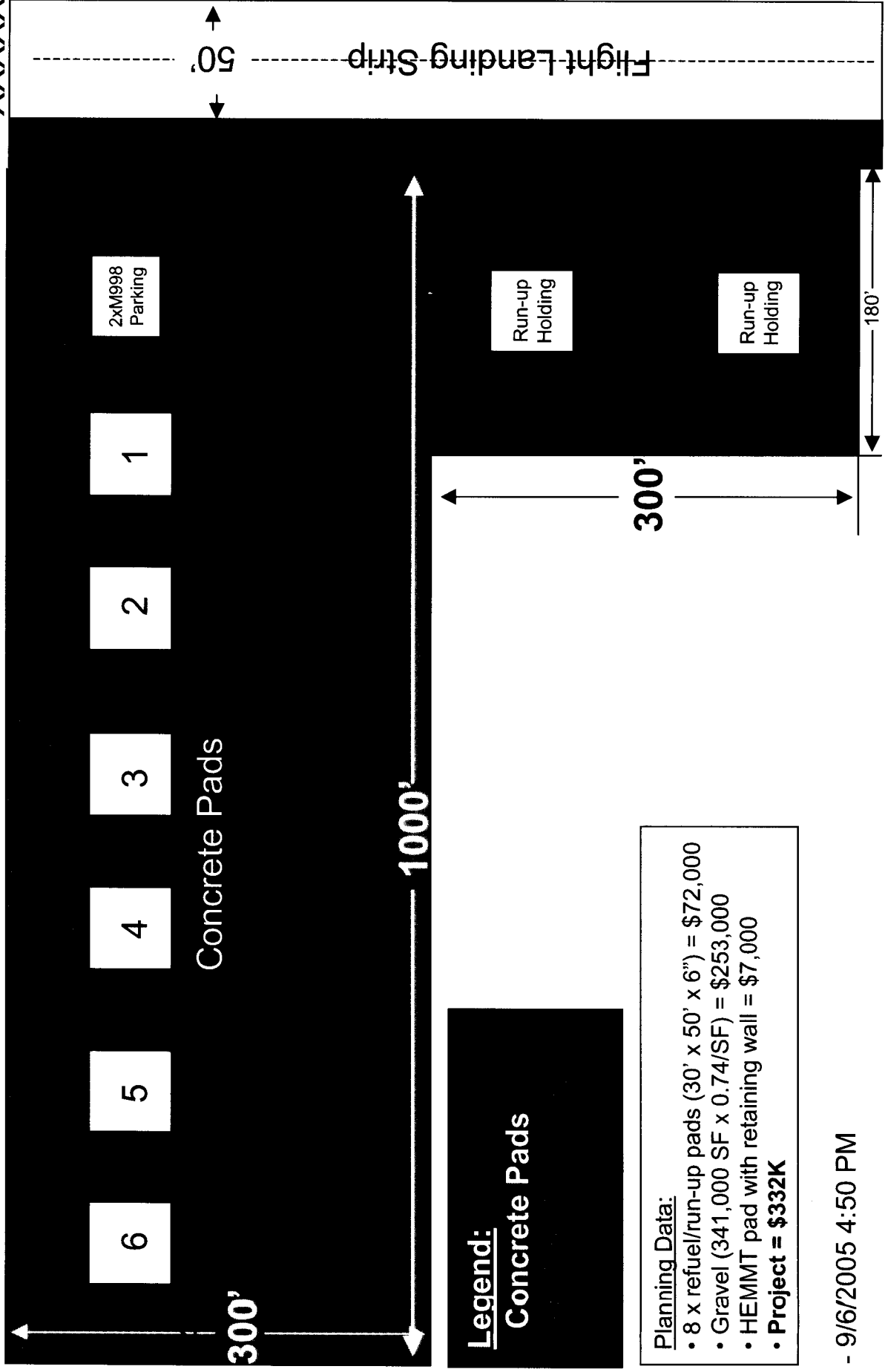
Restricted Ground  
Traffic Area

# Project 1: Aviation Parking and Median



# Project 2: FARP and Holding Area

Jersey Barriers  
XXXXXX



Legend:  
Concrete Pads

Planning Data:

- 8 x refuel/run-up pads (30' x 50' x 6") = \$72,000
- Gravel (341,000 SF x 0.74/SF) = \$253,000
- HEMMT pad with retaining wall = \$7,000
- **Project = \$332K**

## Desert Tortoise Survey for Additional FOB Sites

Neil Lynn, Charis Corporation, National Training Center (NTC) & Fort Irwin, CA  
Mark Hessing, Charis Corporation, NTC & Fort Irwin, CA  
Brian Johnson, Charis Corporation, NTC & Fort Irwin, CA  
Brian Shomo, Charis Corporation, NTC & Fort Irwin, CA  
Sarah Williams, Charis Corporation, NTC & Fort Irwin, CA  
Larry Minick, Charis Corporation, NTC & Fort Irwin, CA

**Abstract:** On 04 November and 10 November 2004, biologists from Fort Irwin's Directorate of Public Works surveyed for desert tortoises (*Gopherus agassizii*) within two 100 hectare sites for the placement of two Forward Operating Bases (FOBs). The survey was conducted according to United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) protocol. There were no desert tortoises or desert tortoise sign found within the surveyed area. We found no biological reason to prevent the construction of the new FOB sites.

A survey for desert tortoises (*Gopherus agassizii*) was performed in two 100 hectare areas of desert in the eastern and north-western portions of the National Training Center (NTC). The purpose of the survey was to collect information on the presence of desert tortoises within the boundary of the proposed FOB sites and to note any other sensitive plant or animal species.

### SURVEY AREA

The surveyed areas are located approximately 30 km east (FOB Miami) and 18 km northwest (FOB Seattle) of the cantonment area of the NTC & Fort Irwin, and about 35 km northeast of the city of Barstow in San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). These areas consist of approximately 100 hectares each of undeveloped desert. Several roads of varying condition cross both project areas.

#### FOB Miami

The site is located on an alluvial fan with an average slope of less than 1% with a flat aspect. Elevations range from approximately 574 to 585 meters. Soil textures are sandy loams with decomposing gravel on the surface. Previous impacts in this area are high. Several kilometers of roads transect the area as well as many tracks from vehicles off road. A drainage channel runs diagonally through the site from the NW to the SE on the far east side.

The plant community is creosote bush scrub. Dominant perennial plants include creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*), bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*),

cheesebush (*Hymenoclea salsola*), and boxthorn (*Lycium cooperi*). Overall plant diversity is low.

#### FOB Seattle

This site located on an alluvial fan with an average slope of 2% with an aspect to the southwest. The slope is greatest in the north-west corner and it gradually levels out to flat in the southern half. Elevations range from 937 to 949 meters. The soil is classified as a sandy loam. This area has been heavily disturbed any training activities both in the past and recently with the majority of the disturbance occurring on the northern portion.

The plant community is creosote bush scrub. Dominant perennial plants include creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*), bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*), cheesebush (*Hymenoclea salsola*), and boxthorn (*Lycium cooperi*). Overall plant diversity is low.

### METHODS

The methodology for the survey was based on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) field survey protocol for the desert tortoise (USFWS 1992). The entire project area was surveyed using parallel belt transects 10 meters wide and all desert tortoise sign was recorded and mapped. Belt transects less than 10 meters wide were walked in locations where vegetation or topography obscured or reduced the surveyor's ability to see tortoise sign.

All tortoise sign (i.e., live tortoises, carcasses, burrows, and scat) were recorded with a Garmin 12 GPS unit and assigned a USFWS category rating (USFWS 1992). Active burrows were



investigated with a hand-held mirror to determine the presence of tortoises. For active burrows whose end could not be seen, the burrow entrance was lightly tapped and the burrow probed with a stick in order to provoke any potential occupant into visibility.

Midline carapace length (MCL) was measured and sex determined for all live desert tortoises that were found above ground. When possible, tortoises were evaluated for signs of the Upper Respiratory Tract Disease. In addition, the positions and behaviors of tortoises were recorded. Position categories were as follows: In Burrow, Near Burrow, Under Shrub, or In Open. Behavior categories were Resting (with plastron on ground), Walking, Basking, Feeding, Mating, and Combat.

Burrows were assigned categories according to USFWS protocol. Category 1 burrows were currently active, with tortoise or recent sign. Category 2 burrows were in good condition, definitely tortoise; however, there was no sign of recent use. Category 3 burrows were in deteriorated condition, but were definitely tortoise. Category 4 burrows were in deteriorated condition and were possibly tortoise. Category 5 burrows were in good condition, but were only possibly tortoise.

Carcasses were likewise given the following USFWS categories based on relative age of the carcass: Category 1 carcasses were fresh or putrid. Category 2 carcasses were of normal color with scutes adhering to bone. Category 3 carcasses had scutes that were peeling off of bone. Category 4 carcasses had the shell bone falling apart and growth rings on scutes that were peeling. Category 5 carcasses were disarticulated and scattered.

Scats were assigned one of five USFWS categories based on age. Category 1 were the most recent (i.e., scats that were freshly dried with an obvious odor); Category 5, the oldest.

Survey hours were restricted to the morning to correspond with peak tortoise activity.

## RESULTS

The survey was performed by USFWS authorized desert tortoise biologists from Fort Irwin's Directorate of Public Works—Environmental Division. The areas were

surveyed on 04 and 10 November 2004. Survey weather conditions consisted of clear skies, light winds, and temperatures ranging from 16 to 25 degrees Celsius.

No desert tortoises, burrows, scat, or other tortoise sign were observed within the project area. Several other species of animal were present during the survey period (Table 1 and 2).

Table 1. Wildlife Observed During the FOB Miami Survey.

| Scientific Name                | Common Name          |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Mammals</b>                 |                      |
| <i>Dipodomys spp</i>           | Rodent burrows       |
| <i>Lepus californicus</i>      | Blacktail jackrabbit |
| <b>Birds</b>                   |                      |
| <i>Sturnella neglecta</i>      | Western Meadowlark   |
| <i>Corvus corax</i>            | Common raven         |
| <b>Reptiles</b>                |                      |
| <i>Cnemidophorus tigris</i>    | Western whiptail     |
| <i>Callisaurus draconoides</i> | Zebratail Lizard     |

Table 2. Wildlife Observed During the FOB Seattle Survey

| Scientific Name             | Common Name            |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Mammals</b>              |                        |
| <i>Dipodomys spp.</i>       | Rodent burrows         |
| <i>Lepus californicus</i>   | Blacktail jackrabbit   |
| <i>Canis latrans</i>        | Coyote tracks and scat |
| <i>Equus asinus</i>         | Burro scat             |
| <b>Birds</b>                |                        |
| <i>Corvus corax</i>         | Raven                  |
| <i>Eremophila alpestris</i> | Horned Lark            |

A total of 11 plant species were observed during the Miami FOB survey (Table 3) and 23 species observed during the Seattle FOB survey (Table 4). Both areas contain relatively low plant diversity with the most common perennial shrubs being creosote (*Larrea tridentate*) and bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*). Many dead annuals were present but could not be identified. Neither the Federally endangered Lane Mountain Milkvetch (*Astragalus jaegerianus*) nor the alkali mariposa lily (*Calochortus striatus*), the only two sensitive plant species known to occur on the NTC & Fort Irwin, were observed during either survey.

Table 3. Plant Species Observed During the FOB Miami Survey

| Scientific Name            | Common Name |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Ambrosia dumosa</i>     | Burro bush  |
| <i>Cammissonia boothii</i> |             |
| <i>Dicoria canescens</i>   | Bugseed     |

|                                 |                       |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Ephedra californica</i>      | California jointfir   |
| <i>Hymenoclea salsola</i>       | Cheese bush           |
| <i>Larrea tridentata</i>        | Creosote bush         |
| <i>Lycium sp</i>                | Boxthorn or wolfberry |
| <i>Plantago sp</i>              |                       |
| <i>Schismus barbatus</i>        | Mediterranean grass   |
| <i>Senna armata</i>             | Senna                 |
| <i>Stephanomeria pauciflora</i> | Wirelettuce           |

Table 4. Plant Species Observed During the FOB Seattle Survey

| Scientific Name                      | Common Name         |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Acamptopappus sphaerocephalus</i> | Goldenhead          |
| <i>Adenophyllum cooperi</i>          | Cooper dyssodia     |
| <i>Ambrosia dumosa</i>               | Burro bush          |
| <i>Atriplex confertifolia</i>        | Shadscale           |
| <i>Atriplex polycarpa</i>            | Allscale            |
| <i>Cucubita palmate</i>              | Coyote melon        |
| <i>Encelia farinose</i>              | Incensio            |
| <i>Eriogonum inflatum</i>            | Desert trumpet      |
| <i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>          | Eriogonum spp       |
| <i>Erodium cicutarium</i>            | Heronbill           |
| <i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i>         | Snakeweed           |
| <i>Hymenoclea salsola</i>            | Cheese bush         |
| <i>Krameria erecta</i>               | Rhatany             |
| <i>Larrea tridentata</i>             | Creosote bush       |
| <i>Oenothera spp.</i>                | Primrose spp.       |
| <i>Salazaria mexicana</i>            | Paperbag bush       |
| <i>Salsola tragus</i>                | Russian thistle     |
| <i>Schismus barbatus</i>             | Mediterranean grass |
| <i>Sphaeralcea ambigua</i>           | Mallow              |
| <i>Xylorhiza tortifolia</i>          | Mojave aster        |

## DISCUSSION

With its relatively low diversity of perennial shrubs and high amounts of impacts, both project areas are not suitable for desert tortoises. No desert tortoises have been located within either of the surveyed areas in the past or within 1 kilometer. Overall, the likelihood of harming or disturbing a desert tortoise in these areas is low.

## REFERENCES CITED

Berry, K.H. and M.M. Christopher, 2001. *Guidelines for the field evaluation of desert tortoise health and disease*. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 37(3): 427-450.

USFWS, 1992. *Field Survey Protocol for any Federal and Non-federal Action That May Occur Within the Range of the Desert Tortoise*.

USFWS, 1994. *Desert Tortoise (Mojave Population) Recovery Plan*. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Region 1, Portland, Oregon. 73 pp. + appendices.

USFWS, 1998. *A Comparison of Desert Tortoise Survey Techniques*. Prepared for the United States Air Force, Edwards Air Force Base, AFFTC/EM.



Fig. 1 FOB Miami



# CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF DPW  
CULTURAL RESOURCES  
4999 Goldstone Road  
Fort Irwin. CA 92310

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## FOB's SEATTLE AND MIAMI SURVEY

PROJECT DPW-056

DATE: September 06, 2005

### Introduction

Project DPW-056 consist of two geographically separated yet related efforts. The FOBs Seattle and Miami projects consist of grading and trenching areas up to a depth of 36 inches by scrapers, graders, bull-dozers and backhoes. The two project areas measure 1,000 by 1,000 meters each. Eventual emplacement of diesel generators, fiber-optics, potable water, and portable tents will occur. The projects will provide temporary housing for 4,000-5,000 soldiers and parking for equipment and tactical vehicles.

### Procedures

A cultural resources investigation (inventory and evaluation) for the FOB's Seattle and Miami projects was conducted pursuant to the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the NTC, the California SHPO, and the Advisory Council of 1981, as amended in 1983. The Fort Irwin Cultural Resource Database (FICRD) was consulted prior to fieldwork to determine whether previously recorded sites exist within the Areas of Potential Effects (APE) for the projects.

The Undertakings, as defined by the NHPA of 1966 (as amended), consist of surface disturbances for both projects FOB Seattle and FOB Miami including excavations, grading, and the use of already established roads. The Areas of Potential Effects (APE) for these projects are identified on the attached map and consist of a 1 km<sup>2</sup> per each of the project, totaling 496 acres. Previously recorded cultural resources are at least 1 km outside of the APE for the FOB Miami; however, 13 isolates were recorded during the survey efforts. FOB Seattle, on the other hand, had two previously recorded sites (CA-SBR 4984 and 5252). During the survey efforts both sites were re-recorded; CA-SBR-4984 consisted of 13 artifacts, and CA-SBR 5252 had a single temporally diagnostic tool placing the site in the early/middle Holocene, based on a Pinto series projectile point. No new archaeological sites were discovered during survey.

All cultural resources identified within the project APE were evaluated for their National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility in keeping with the

responsibilities of the US Army under the MOA and 36 CFR 800. These prehistoric sites CA-SBR 4984 and CA-SBR 5252 are fundamentally surface lithic scatters, which are judged to possess little potential to contribute to research under Criterion D of the NRHP. These sites are therefore considered not eligible for listing on the NRHP. As a result, the Undertaking will have no adverse effect on cultural resources pursuant to the definitions of 36 CFR 800 if the project is conducted completely within the identified APE.

## CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF DPW  
CULTURAL RESOURCES  
4999 Goldstone Road  
Fort Irwin. CA 92310

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**1. Project Number:** DPW-056

**2. Project Name:** FOB's Seattle and Miami Survey

**3. Project Proponent:** CPT Eric Schmidt, Chief-Live Fire Range Operations (Phoenix 1), Live Fire Division, Operations Group NTC, phone-760-380-5635.

**4. Project Description:** The project will provide temporary housing for 4,000-5,000 soldiers. The site will have working/sleeping quarters for 4,000-5,000 soldiers, room for tactical vehicles and supplies. Diesel power (generators), potable water, fiber-optic lines and sanitary facilities (porta-potties) contracted by the SOF units when the site is occupied.

**5. Individuals Conducting Inventory:** DPW cultural resources personnel, Harold Brewer, Brian Flynn, Nick Reseburg, Carrie Simmons, Jessica Porter and Luz Ramirez de Bryson.

**6. Report Date:** September 06, 2005.

**7. Inventory Date(s):** Survey was conducted on Nov 11, 15 and 30, Dec. 03, 09, and 13, 2004. A total of 200 man hours went into surveying the FOB's Seattle and Miami project areas. Another 24 man hours went into testing and evaluating sites CA-SBR-4984 and CA-SBR-5252 for NRHP eligibility.

**8. Location:** ☒ Not for Publication ☐ Unrestricted

**9. County** San Bernardino

**10. FOB Seattle: USGS 7.5' Quad** Nelson Lake, CA, **Date** 1986 **T** 15N and 16N; **R** 2E ; SW ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec 34 and SW ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 3; **and USGS 7.5' Quad** West of Drinkwater Lake, CA, **Date** 1986 **T** 15N and 16N; **R** 2E ; SW ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec 34 and SW ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 3; **SBPM**

**10. FOB Miami: USGS 7.5' Quad** West of Red Pass Lake, CA, **Date** 1986 **T** 14N ; **R** 6E ; SW ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 20 and SW ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec 21; **SBPM**

**11.** SW corner (FOB Seattle) UTM 11 522600 mE 3919400 mN  
(NAD 1983): Zone

**11.** SW corner (FOB Miami)UTM (NAD 11 558000 mE 3905000 mN  
1983): Zone

12. In-house Records Check: YES X NO       

13. Inventories located within a kilometer of the area of potential effect: YES X  
NO       

14. Sites within the area of potential effect: YES X NO       

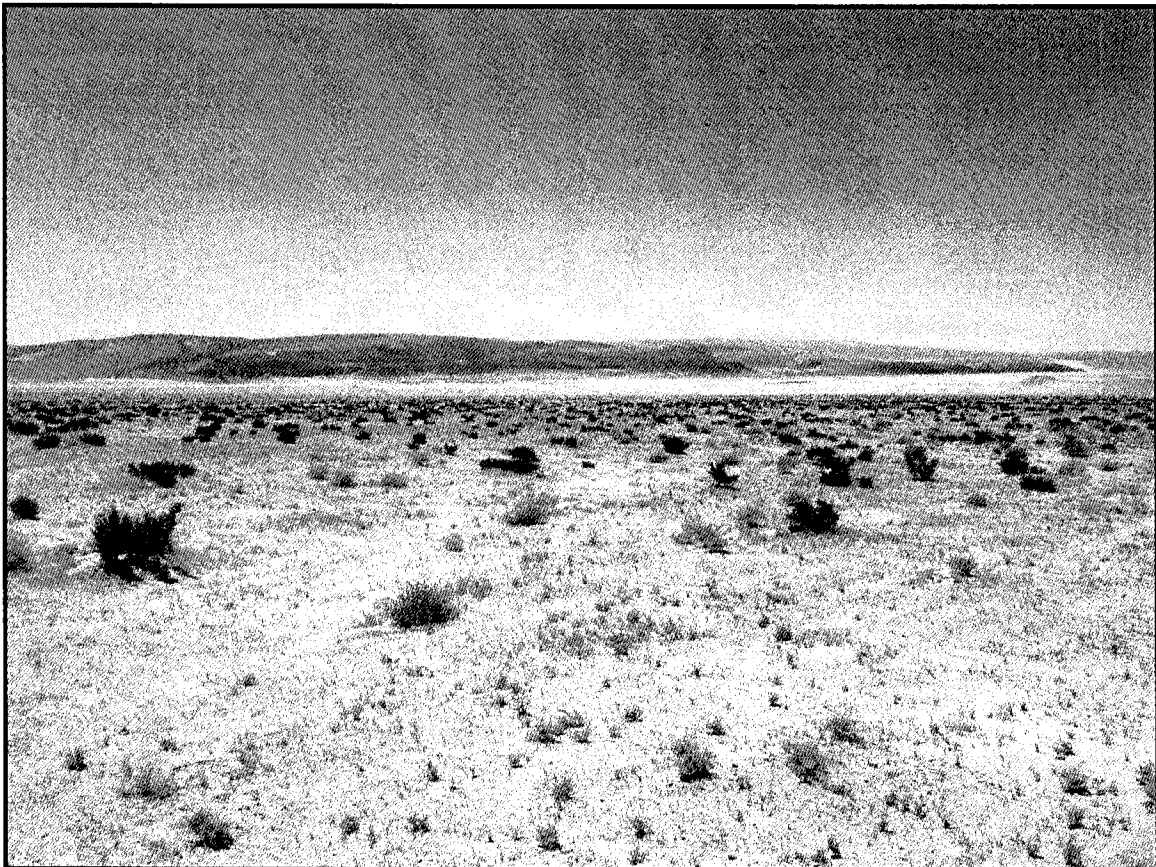
15. Unrecorded sites within the area of potential effect: YES        NO X

16. Eligible sites for the NRHP: YES        NO X

17. Acres Inventoried: 2,000,000 m2 494 acres

18. Number of resources within the APE: Two sites and 13 isolates

18 a. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AP2; Quarry  
18 b Resources ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☒ Site ☐ District ☐  
Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.) None



18c. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #): Overview of the FOB Miami project area facing east. Dec. 13, 2004 photo #P1213001.

**19. A. Description:** A pedestrian survey of the FOB's Seattle and Miami was conducted and completed on Nov. 11, 15 and 30, and Dec. 09 and 13, 2004 by DPW cultural resources personnel, Harold Brewer, Brian Flynn, Nick Reseburg, Carrie Simmons, Jessica Porter and Luz Ramirez de Bryson. Survey transects 15 meters wide were conducted utilizing a Garmin handheld GPS unit.

**B. Ground Visibility:** 95+% ground visibility

**20. The project (s) will have:** No Effect\_\_\_\_\_Effect\_\_\_\_\_No Adverse Effect\_\_\_X\_\_\_  
on cultural resources.

**21. Recommendations:** Previously undiscovered archaeological remains uncovered during any post activities, including all live-fire exercises and training, will be managed pursuant to regulations at 36 CFR 800.11. In the event that buried or otherwise obscured cultural resources are encountered during any ground disturbing activity at Ft. Irwin, activities in the area of any find will be halted immediately within a 50-m radius and the Post Archaeologist contacted (760-380-4865; [luz.ramirezdebryson@irwin.army.mil](mailto:luz.ramirezdebryson@irwin.army.mil)). These finds may include, but are not limited to, stone chips or flakes and other stone artifacts, soil containing shell, faunal remains and/or heat-altered rock, historic trash dumps, or other cultural features. The discovery of cultural items, as defined in NAGPRA, will require that the procedures in section 6.2.3.4.3 be observed.

#### *Inadvertent Discovery of Native American Cultural Items*

Following 43 CFR 10.4, the following procedures will be implemented in the event of the inadvertent discovery of Native American cultural items (as defined by NAGPRA):

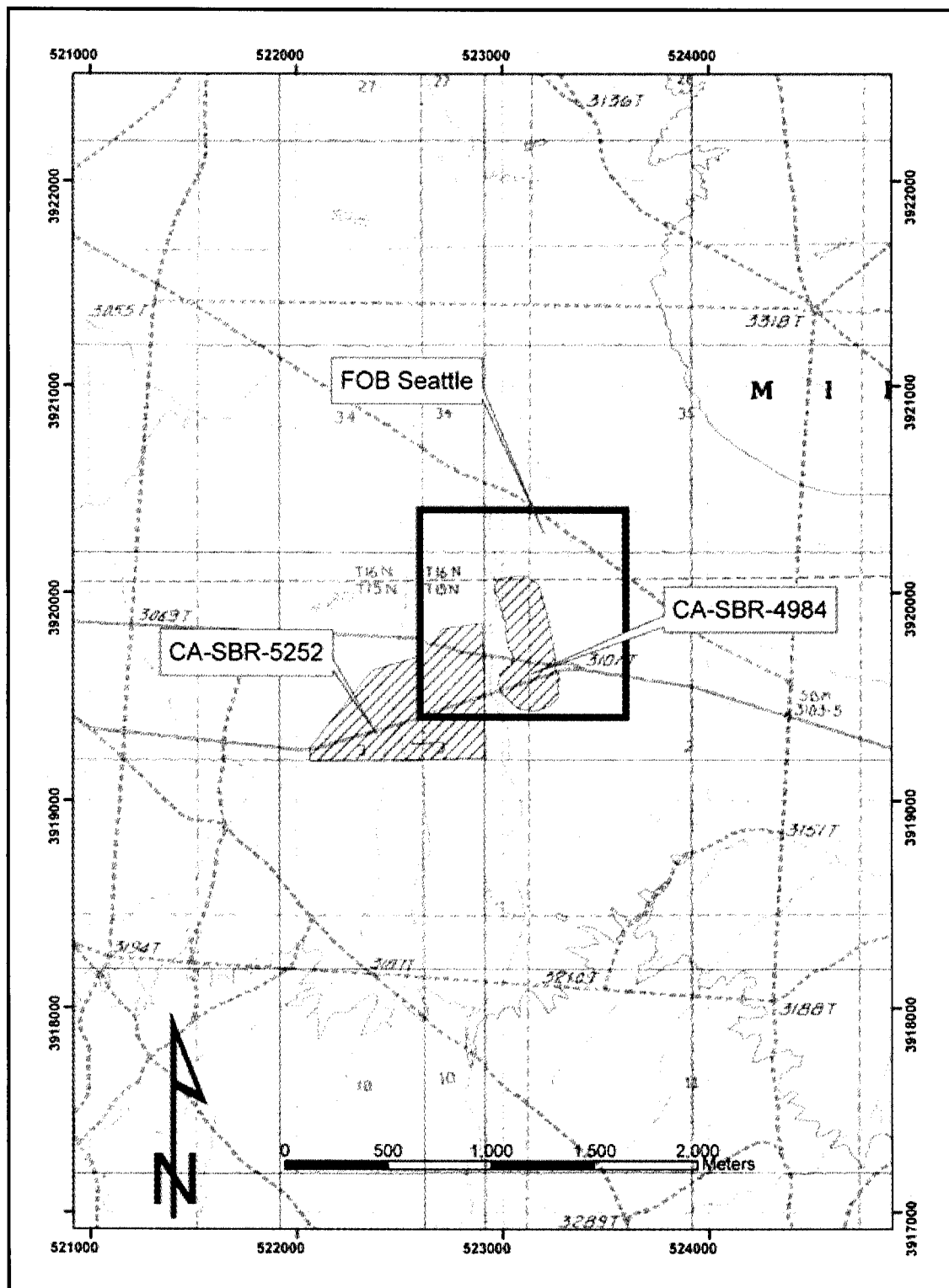
- The Commander, Ft. Irwin, and the Cultural Resources Manager (Mickey Quillman 760-380-3740; [mickey.quillman@irwin.army.mil](mailto:mickey.quillman@irwin.army.mil)) will be notified immediately via telephone, radio, or other appropriate communication devices upon the discovery of human remains, even during the conduct of rotational training exercises in the LFX.

After these individuals are contacted, an effort should be made to determine the ethnic affiliation of the remains. The Cultural Resources Manager will assume responsibility for contacting the San Bernardino County coroner's office. If the remains are modern and affiliation cannot be determined, the remains will be turned over by the Army to the county coroner's office for final disposition. If the remains are Native American in origin, the provisions described in NAGPRA and AR 200-4 apply.

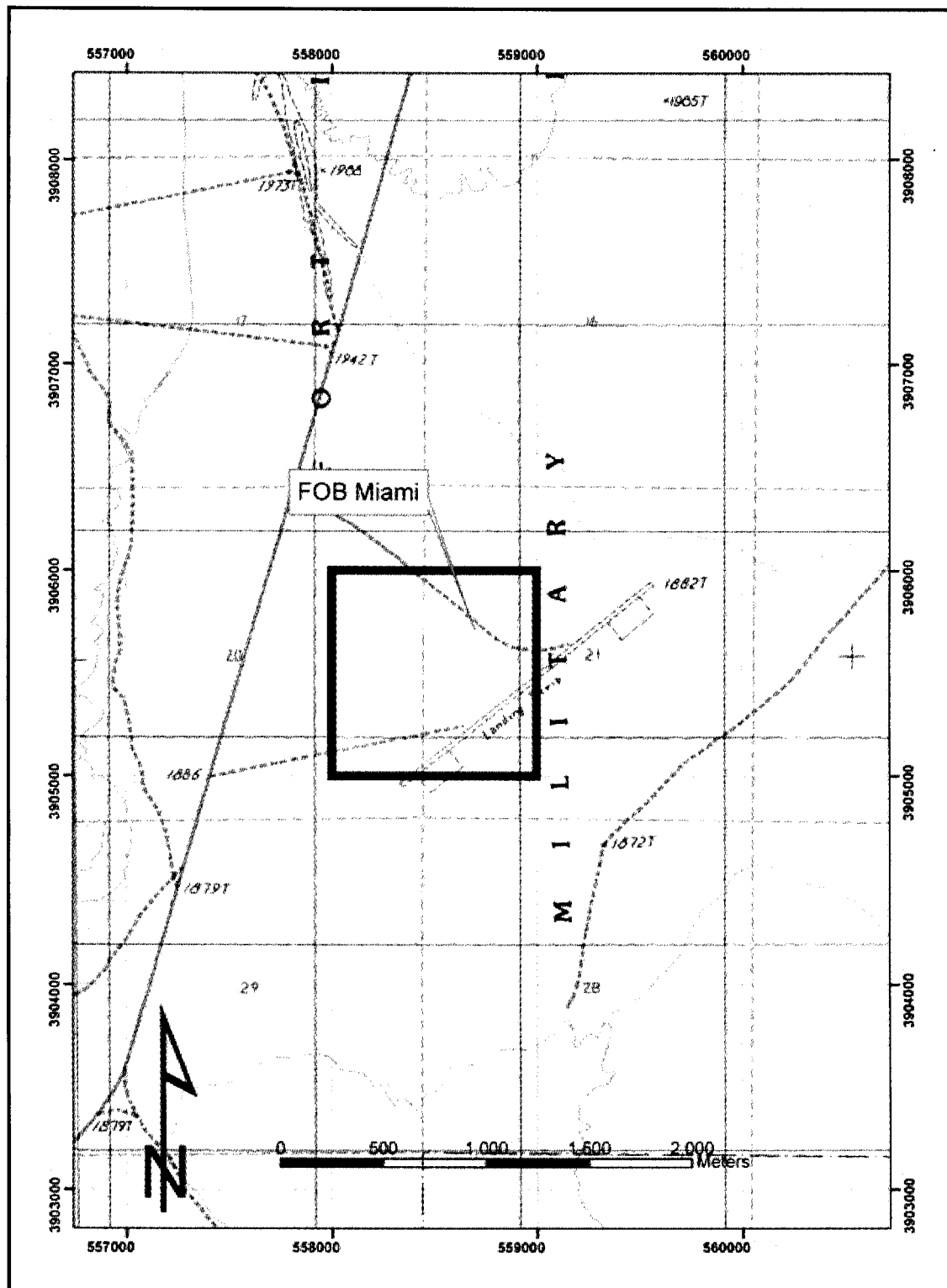
**Prepared By:** Harold C. L. Brewer

**Date:** September 7, 2005





FOB Seattle Project Area. USGS 7.5' Quad Nelson Lake, CA, Date 1986, T15N and 16N; R2E ; SW ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec 34 and SW ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 3; and USGS 7.5' Quad West of Drinkwater Lake, CA, Date 1986, T15N and 16N; R 2E ; SW ¼ of SE ¼ of Sec 34 and SW ¼ of NE ¼ of Sec 3; SBPM.



FOB Miami Project Area. USGS 7.5' Quad West of Red Pass Lake, CA, Date 1986, T14N; R6E; SW ¼ of NE, ¼ of Sec 20 and SW ¼ of NW ¼ of Sec 21; SBPM.

## Surface Artifacts

### FOB Seattle Surface Artifacts

| Surface Artifacts Observed at CA-SBR-4984 |          |                     |                                      |         |          |
|---|----------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Number                                    | Quantity | Material            | Description                          | Easting | Northing |
| 1   | 1        | Fine-grained basalt | Primary cobble reduction flake       | 523231  | 3919398  |
| 2   | 4        | Fine-grained basalt | Early-stage bifacial thinning flakes | 523260  | 3919460  |
| 2   | 1        | Fine-grained basalt | Shatter                              | 523260  | 3919460  |
| 2   | 1        | Fine-grained basalt | Primary cobble reduction flake       | 523260  | 3919460  |
| 3   | 6        | Fine-grained basalt | Early-stage bifacial thinning flakes | 523262  | 3919496  |
| Total                                     | 13       |                     |                                      |         |          |

### Surface Artifacts Observed at CA-SBR-5252

|       |   |                     |   |        |         |
|-------|---|---------------------|---|--------|---------|
| 4     | 1 | Fine-grained basalt | Pinto series projectile point (collected) | 522692 | 3919776 |
| Total | 1 |                     |   |        |         |

### FOB Miami Isolated Surface Artifacts

| Number | Quantity | Material                           | Description                     | Easting | Northing |
|--------|----------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|----------|
| 1      | 1        | White/gray cryptocrystalline (CCS) | Core fragment                   | 558136  | 3905730  |
| 2      | 1        | Brown/white CCS                    | Multi-directional flake core    | 558182  | 3905539  |
| 3      | 1        | Dark brown CCS                     | Multi-directional flake core    | 558333  | 3905586  |
| 4      | 1        | Fine-grained basalt                | Flake fragment                  | 558330  | 3905564  |
| 4      | 1        | Dark brown CCS                     | Shatter                         | 558330  | 3905564  |
| 5      | 3        | Dark brown CCS                     | Primary cobble reduction flakes | 558541  | 3905621  |
| 6      | 2        | Dark brown CCS                     | Core fragment                   | 558757  | 3905495  |
| 6      | 3        | Fine-grained basalt                | Primary cobble reduction flakes | 558757  | 3905495  |
| Total  | 13       |                                    |                                 |         |          |